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The Carolina Farmer

February, 1960

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THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOUNDER

the Carolina Farmer

Dear Reader:

by J. C. BROWN, JR.

Cold Oatmeal for the Armenians. From Monday through Friday, we had oatmeal for breakfast—not in those dainty cereal bowls, but great big soup bowls full of hot oatmeal. On Saturdays we had hotcakes, on Sundays, fried eggs, rice, country ham and red gravy. As much as I liked oatmeal, along about Thursday I was ready for Saturday, and the oatmeal would grow cold.

"Who can eat cold oatmeal?" I'd complain, and Mother would answer, "Think of the poor starving Armenians. *They'd* like to have a bowl of oatmeal."

It wasn't a very appealing argument, for I never could quite see how we were going to get the oatmeal to the Armenians, and if we could, what would they do with it, cold as it was? Furthermore, the only Armenians I knew were rich enough to eat caviar for breakfast. Other mothers were worried about Navaho Indians; but at the time, we were under the influence of several missionary tracts which vividly described the atrocities of the heathen Turks against the Christian Armenians during World War I. While I didn't eat my cold oatmeal, I developed quite a fear of the Turks.

I'm Still Running into Difficult Images, and the latest was inspired by an article in *The Spotlight,* Carolina Power & Light Company's employee publication. A vice president of the company asks this of his workers:

"I suggest that you stop and consider what the company *could* [italics are mine] do for its employees and its customers if it enjoyed the tax status of TVA or of REA and could borrow money from the government at 2 per cent like the REA's [meaning rural electric cooperatives] or if it were subsidized on a scale like TVA is subsidized."

I know I'm speaking when not spoken to, since this was directed at employees of the company, but I always try to be of help wherever I can, and the vice president's question warrants objective consideration.

It's necessary to straighten the question out a bit. First, CP&L *can* borrow money from REA. Second, it's kind of confusing to assume that tax relief would have much effect on workers. The cost of labor is an operating expense and reduces the company's taxable income. The labor cost also is part of the rate base to which is added the company's guaranteed profit.

In Order For CP&L to obtain the tax status and

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ABOUT THE COVER—We recently heard an interesting explanation of the exceptional loyalty that rural people show their churches. "They have to build them and furnish them themselves, with dimes and quarters raised at box suppers, womanless weddings, and silver teas. And then the women make the drapes with their own hands, and take turns at the cleaning chores." Not many churches have the good fortune that befell the Martha-Mary Chapel of South Sudbury, Mass., which graces our cover. Henry Ford provided money for its restoration in memory of his and his wife's mothers. Louis C. Williams provided the photograph.

J. C. BROWN, JR., EDITOR

REBEKAH RIVERS, ASST. EDITOR CHARLES L. OVERMAN, ADVERTISING AND POWER USE DIRECTOR
LYNN BRUNSON, EDITORIAL ASST.

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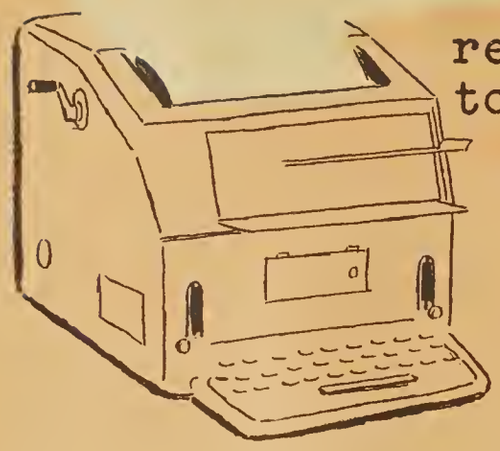
BRIEF



reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

BLUE RIDGE Electric Membership Corporation of Lenoir has abandoned plans to install a generating plant near Wilkesboro. It had proposed to finance and build the power facility in connection with the Yadkin River flood control project. The cooperative completed a study in December, and last month determined that hydro-generating was economically unfeasible, according to Manager Cecil Viverette. Blue Ridge buys power wholesale from Duke Power Company at an average cost of 7 mills (.7 cents) and could generate on the proposed project for 4½ mills (.45 cents); however, the Wilkes dam is for flood control only and offers no firm, or dependable, supply of water for generation. The cooperative could generate no power at all under flood conditions. Its wholesale power contract with Duke includes a charge based on its highest demand during any half-hour period a month, and the liklihood that it would frequently lose its hydro power made the demand charge an important factor in determining feasibility. The hydro plant would have provided only about 12 per cent of Blue Ridge's power needs.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT will subsidize the building of the power companies' Parr Shoals atomic plant to the tune of $15,075,000, the Atomic Energy Commission announced last month. The four participating power companies (Carolina Power & Light, S. C. Electric & Gas, Duke Power, and Virginia Electric & Power) will put up $28,380,840. The group is known as the Carolinas-Virginia Nuclear Power Associates, Inc., a cooperative, non-profit organization. The Parr Shoals reactor is being built primarily as a research project, the object of which is to determine minimum cost power of this type of atomic generation under conditions of private utility financing.

THE UNITED STATES isn't generating a single kilowatt of "civilian" electricity with atomic power, Rep. Chet Holifield of California said last month. Speaking to rural electric representatives and other members of Electric Consumers Information Committee in Washington, Holifield reported that technical problems had caused the shutdown of all completed plants, and those that have been authorized are behind schedule. Holifield blamed "the Madison Avenue approach" for the difficulties. "Many people underestimated the difficulty of the technical problems." He recalled that in 1955, the AEC Director of Reactor Development foresaw about 2 million kw's of nuclear power capacity in service by the end of 1960. "It now appears that less than 400,000 kw's will be in operation."

CHIEF CAUSE of our lag in atomic development is the Administration's program of subsidizing private companies rather than initiating a federal developmental project, according to Holifield. The Gore-Holifield bill would have authorized a direct federal program. "In opposing the bill, the private utilities have done themselves and the general public a grave disservice," Holifield said. "Unless we take more vigorous action to make our predictions come true, I fear that we may be forever predicting that economic atomic power will be here in 10 years."

MAIL BOX

Employee and Employer

I have for a long time enjoyed the *Carolina Farmer* and especially the letters from readers all over the state, but I don't recall reading one from an employee of an electric cooperative. I am a member, consumer, and employee of one of the 32 electric cooperatives in North Carolina, and I can't decide which gives me greater pride. Being a member makes me an owner, being a consumer enables me to live better (electrically), and being an employee gives me a feeling of importance for it means that even in a small way I am helping 4,481 other consumers and their families to live better, and that is a wonderful feeling in any business.

A wonderful New Year's resolution for those who receive this magazine would be to read it thoroughly, for it contains some of the very best and latest information compiled for our benefit. It is a magazine full of farm information, household articles, and good jokes, too. We appreciate the interest of the cooperatives in furnishing us with this outstanding magazine.

Mrs. Sam Wilson
Edgecombe-Martin County EMC
Tarboro

Congratulations

You are to be congratulated on publishing a fine magazine, and I would have subscribed to it sooner had I known about it.

Richard J. Reynolds
Sapelo Island, Ga.

Electricity, Joy for the Aged

I am 74 years old and live alone. If it were not for electric power, I would not be able to do my house work, as I am crippled with arthritis.

Mrs. J. K. Upton
Seagrove, Route 1

Part-time Farmers

We enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* very much. We are transposed city dwellers and are enjoying being Carolina farmers even though it's part-time.

Mrs. Jean L. Rees
Beaufort, Route 1

Love thy Neighbor

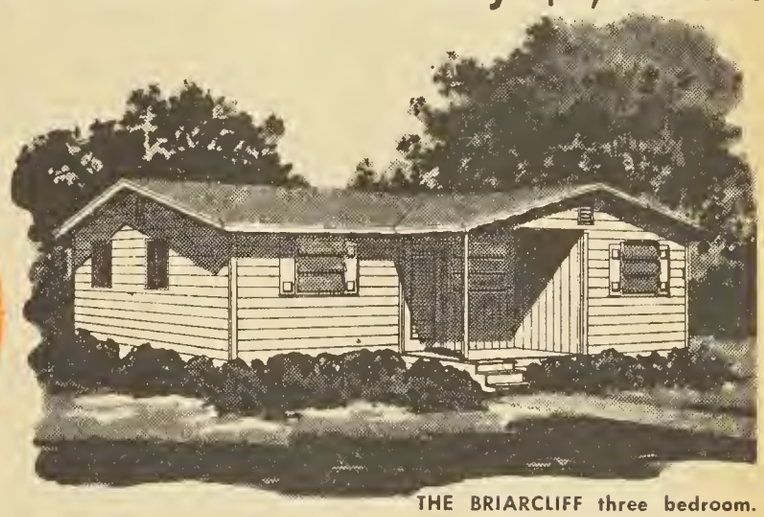
After reading Mr. Crisp's "Views" in the September, 1959, issue of the *Carolina Farmer*, my thoughts turned to the 22nd Chapter of Matthew, beginning with the 37th Verse: "Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord Thy God with all thy heart . . . Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and all the prophets." We might pose the question, "Do the big power companies love the REA and the people it serves as they love themselves?" It appears not.

A dictionary definition of Christian is: "exhibiting a spirit proper to a follower of Jesus Christ." Dare we call ourselves a Christian nation or have we become a race of money changers?

Anna Loutrel
Randleman, Route 2

You Can Own this Home for only $2,595.00!

JUST $5 DOWN



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Couple have $8,500 Wise Home for $4,600 Investment! Says Mrs. L. M. Rudisill of Charlotte, N. C. "Last month we were offered $8,500 for our (Wise) home. Naturally we weren't interested in selling, but it made us feel awfully good!" The Rudisills paid a little over $2,000 for their WISE HOME. A beautiful lot, complete interior finishing and heating system added the rest.

If you have $5.00 you can be the proud owner of this modern ***WISE HOME!***

WISE MEANS BEAUTY! These are *not* pre-fabs—but homes custom built on your lot!

WISE MEANS QUALITY! Only the latest, finest materials and construction are used in WISE HOMES!

WISE MEANS SAVINGS! Planned so that even an amateur can finish them out quickly and easily—save 50% or more on the cost of the home.

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Greensboro, N. C.

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City ..... Zone ..... State .....

the FRONT PORCH of Farming in N.C.

Some inspiration from neighbors and advice from friends

Social Security

Agriculture Commissioner L. Y. (Stag) Ballentine believes North Carolina may lose millions of dollars a year because farmers do not take the necessary steps to qualify for social security benefits.

If you will reach the age of 65 during the first half of 1959, you must qualify for social security before April 15, 1960 in order to become eligible now. This is the deadline for going back as far as 1956 to pay up premiums. The 1959 retiring farmer must have at least four years of coverage to begin receiving payments. The deadline is important to the young farmer who wants to get coverage as far back as possible to insure the eligibility of his wife and children in the event of his death.

Ask the Social Security district office nearest you for Booklet No. 25d, *How Does Social Security Affect Farm Families?*

Air-Conditioned Cows

Air-conditioned dairy shelters may be profitable if average daily temperatures and relative humidity are excessive for 60 days or more each year, according to USDA. In a well-insulated, 100-cow, stall-type dairy barn, air conditioning could prevent a 10 per cent decline in milk production on days when outside temperature is 80 degrees and the relative humidity higher than 75 per cent, a Missouri study showed.

Salt Does the Trick

Bert Freeman, a Madison County cattleman, found a way to get his beef steers started on silage. He sprinkled salt on it, and this was all the salt he offered his steers. Once the steers acquired a taste for silage, he went back to free-choice salt. Freeman's problem was with steers coming out of a livestock market; for a few weeks they were reluctant to feed out of a bunker silo.

Electricity Melts the Ice

Harold Norwood of Transylvania County says he wants no part of frozen pipes and water in his chicken house. He uses immersion cable warmers in long watering troughs; the troughs are equipped with automatic floats.

The Driest Corn in Wilkes

Paul Bishop has installed the first steel storage and drying bin in Wilkes County. "If I had had a bin full of corn when Hurricane Gracie struck," he said, "the bin would have paid for itself."

Pre-Measurement

Any farmer can have his acreage for allotment crops pre-measured, the ASC announces. The only charge will be for the actual costs involved in measuring. You pay when you make application for pre-measurement.

Cold is Costly

Turner Coleman of Reidsville, Route 6, reports that winter shelter for dairy cows pays off in the milk pail. Exposure to cold rain can reduce milk production of his 20-cow herd by 100 pounds, he says.

On cold days, he puts his cows in the barn or lounge shed and gives them a little extra feed.

Making Apples Redder

Ohio Experiment Station horticulturist James Beattie says for best color in apples, keep the level of potassium in the leaves close to 2 per cent. Apply the extra potassium to the soil rather than to the foliage. Either method is better than no supplementary potassium. Where potassium was applied to the soil, trees produced 73 pounds of apples; to foliage, 58 pounds; not at all, 39 pounds.

Not for the Growers

American cigarette tobacco growers have seen virtually no increase in use of their leaf in the past five years. In fiscal '58-59, cigarette output was 17 per cent above '54-55, but use of domestic leaf was about the same. USDA reports that 46 per cent of the reduction in the farm sales weight leaf requirement is due to use of tobacco sheet and additional stems; 40½ per cent to decreased size of the tobacco column from the use of filter plugs and some dimensional changes; and about 13½ per cent to a larger proportion of imported tobacco.

The Joke's on Me!

By Mrs. Howard Reid
Littleton, Route 3
(Halifax EMC)

(Each month the Carolina Farmer pays $5 to the reader who supplies the best true funny story about himself. Send entries to "Joke," Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.)

We have 11 children all living. Six are married, five at home. Ten years ago we lived in a little house while we started a new one so we could have more room.

One of the men wiring the house came to me and asked me to show him where I wanted the sockets and outlets. I told him to go ahead—it didn't matter. I didn't want him to know I didn't know what an outlet was.

So now I have to iron behind the bureau, fry chicken on my deep freeze, and percolate coffee behind the "frigidaire."

(We're going to have some more outlets put in.)

Well-Said

By J. C. Jones
in The Conductor

"Every few days you are losing a real friend, someone who worked real hard to get this business started and helped keep it going and growing. I keep asking myself, 'Are you making any new ones to take their place?' "

By Sen. Clair Engle

"The Administration proposed that a private power company be permitted to build the powerhouses on an otherwise completely federally-financed project. This would accomplish 'economy,' in the mind of the Administration. It is hardly necessary for me to emphasize that the consumers would pay for the powerhouses in any case. In the end, the private power company instead of the federal government would own the powerhouses, and the consumer would pay nearly twice as much for the power. This is a costly way of avoiding 'creeping or crawling socialism.' "

Mrs. Betty Setzer of Hudson, Route 1, notifies Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation of weak tree near line.

Helping Your Co-op

When a tree is near the line

☐ An electric membership corporation exists to supply its members with electric energy at the lowest possible cost. Anything that interrupts that service, or increases the cost, is a problem. By far, the greatest day-to-day threat to the delivery of power is caused by timber-cutting near power lines.

Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, whose main office is at Lenoir, and several other EMCs, have found it most economical to send a crew out to cut timber near its lines.

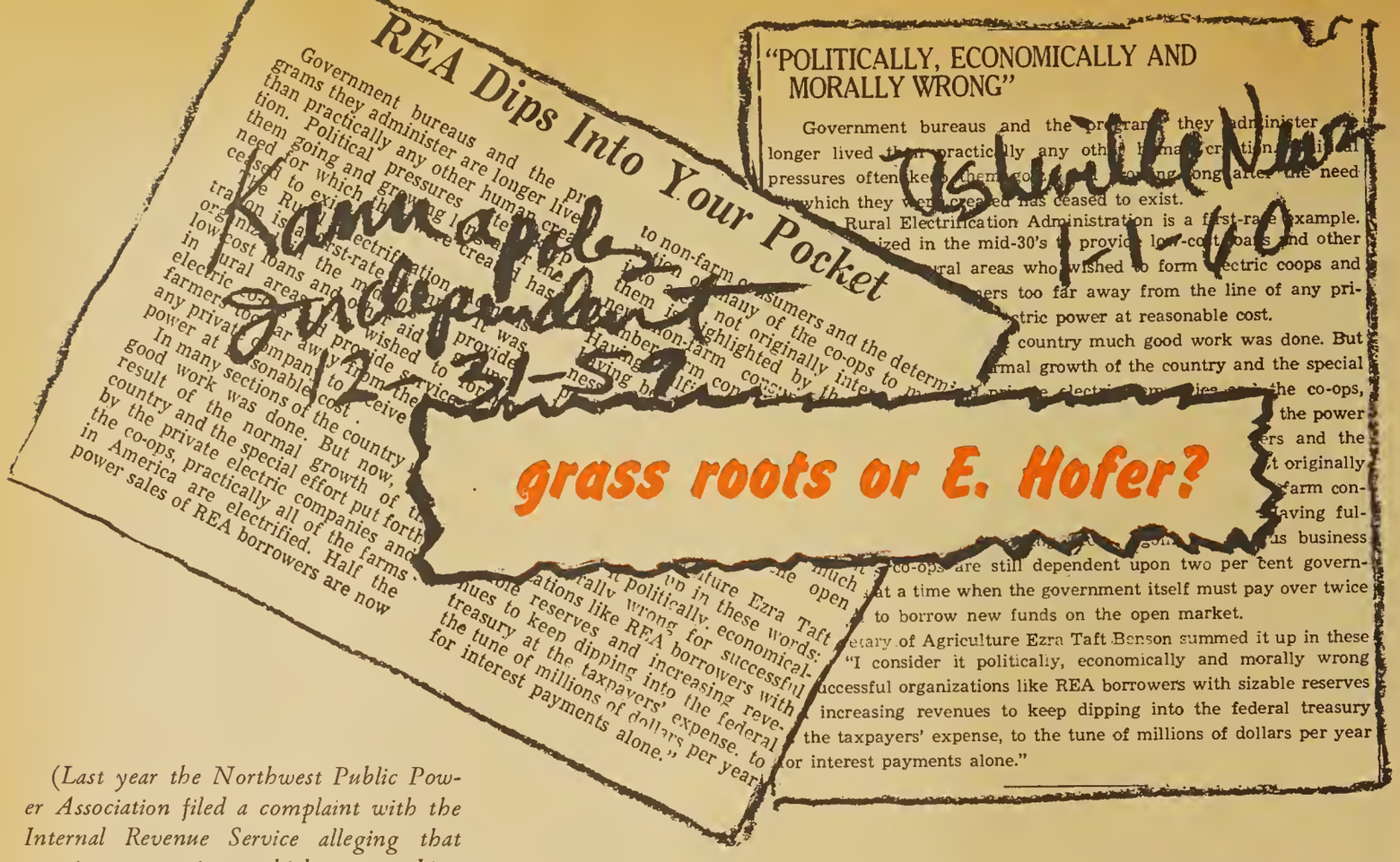
All of the state's cooperatives have a plan of some kind to protect it against such line damage. At the minimum, your cooperative would like to know when you plan to cut timber near the power line. Most EMCs will send someone to supervise the job, thereby protecting your cooperative property, your personal property, and perhaps your life. Should you accidentally knock a line down, you should inform your co-op immediately.

Mrs. Setzer asks line foreman Estel Eggers to watch for flowers. Upright oak won't require ropes to direct fall.

Power line is behind uncut side of oak, which will fall in direction of notch when final cut is made on opposite side.

Vern Green makes first cut of notch to direct fall of tree. Notch isn't completely reliable. Wind can misdirect it.

Green waits for wind to die before final cut. Tree fell before cut completed, but power line and flowers untouched.


REA Dips Into Your Pocket
Government bureaus and the programs they administer are longer lived than practically any other human creation. Political pressures often keep them going long after the need for which they were created has ceased to exist.
Rural Electrification Administration is a first-rate example. It was organized in the mid-30's to provide low-cost loans and other aid to rural areas who wished to form electric coops and receive power at reasonable cost.
In many sections of the country much good work was done. But now, as a result of the normal growth of the country and the special effort put forth by the private electric companies and the co-ops, practically all of the farms in America are electrified. Half the power sales of REA borrowers are now to non-farm consumers and the determination of many of the co-ops to
not originally
"POLITICALLY, ECONOMICALLY AND MORALLY WRONG"
Government bureaus and the programs they administer are longer lived than practically any other human creation. Political pressures often keep them going long after the need which they were created has ceased to exist.
Rural Electrification Administration is a first-rate example. organized in the mid-30's to provide low-cost loans and other rural areas who wished to form electric coops and ers too far away from the line of any private electric power at reasonable cost.
country much good work was done. But normal growth of the country and the special the co-ops, the power ers and the t originally farm consaving full- business co-ops are still dependent upon two per cent government at a time when the government itself must pay over twice to borrow new funds on the open market.
Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson summed it up in these "I consider it politically, economically and morally wrong successful organizations like REA borrowers with sizable reserves increasing revenues to keep dipping into the federal treasury the taxpayers' expense, to the tune of millions of dollars per year or interest payments alone."
grass roots or E. Hofer?
Farm Editor
Independent
12-27-49
Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft
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(Last year the Northwest Public Power Association filed a complaint with the Internal Revenue Service alleging that certain corporations which are making payments to a private power propaganda issuing organization in Portland might be claiming such payments as tax deductions. IRS representatives spent a half day in the NWPPA office and devoted two weeks to the investigation. While they could not disclose their findings, they did state that, "We have had our eyes opened." The following article is based on data on file in the Association office.)

DO you read the *Industrial News Review?* No, never heard of it? About all you read is your own little local daily? Because you know the editor and figure he gives an honest opinion on things that relate to your community?

Nevertheless, the chances are good that you *do* sometimes read the Industrial News Review, you and several million other subscribers to small hometown papers, even though you have never seen a copy of it.

The Hidden Persuader

This strangely influential little paper is a five page lithographed sheet sent every week, free of charge, to the editors of all — more than 11,000 — rural and community papers in the United States, by a Portland outfit. You, as a newspaper reader, are exposed to the ideas of this one-sided little publication because small-town editors, trying to do the work of three or four men, often simply reprint the editorials so obligingly offered to them.

E. Hofer and Sons, publishers of this news sheet, have been the subject of isolated investigations off and on for years. INR was part of the public utility hearings before the Federal Trade Commission as early as 1928. It was written up at Harvard University in a Nieman Fellows report in 1948. This spring it was the subject of a term paper done in a course in propaganda analysis at Washington State College. The material uncovered in these investigations provides the answers to several interesting questions.

What is the service offered to overworked editors? Canned editorials that can be quickly set in type when the pressure of other work has kept the editor too busy to get at the editorial page before press time. Canned editorials are unsolicited editorial material sent to the editors, who are encouraged to use them as they see fit, either giving credit to the original source or printing the editorial without credit, as though the opinions expressed were those of the editor himself.

Who publishes the Industrial News

The way of the press agent

There's a fair amount of historical support for the popular belief that press agentry, or public relations, is "the second oldest profession."

It was the first, if you picture Eve as the press agent, the serpent her first client, and Adam the first public to be victimized by press agentry.

It has always been a primary technique of the press agent to get his message before the public in such a way that the public doesn't identify his client as the source. Ancient monarchs hired press agents to go through the streets shouting their praises, and the rest of the public said, "What a good king we must have to command such devotion!"

The Portland, Oregon, organization described in this article hasn't had too much success in North Carolina. Out of the 200 or so newspapers in the state, only five or six seem to use E. Hofer's editorials. It is likely that the editors of these papers agree with E. Hofer. It is likely that some who do not use them agree with him also, but they feel obliged to form and write their own opinions. On those occasions when they do think the opinions of others merit reprinting in their journals, they give the original source.

The accompanying article first appeared in longer form in the *Pacific Northwest Public Power Bulletin.*

Review? E. Hofer and Sons, 1405 Southwest Harbor Drive, Portland, Oregon. Started in 1913, it was expanded in 1923 to nation-wide coverage. Samuel Insull, acting for the various electric utility committees with which he was connected, announced that arrangements had been made so that the service would cover the whole United States and that the expense had been underwritten by a number of large manufacturing and holding companies.

Where does the money come from? From those big companies who want INR to write and distribute editorials slanted toward their own benefit. "Industry, business and professions, including public utilities, retailers, railroads, mines, manufacturers, food processors, petroleum, financial institutions and others who believe that community prosperity and growth, sound government and reasonable taxation, must accompany individual and corporate prosperity," provide the financial support, according to the statement which appears on the masthead of each issue.

Federal Trade Commission investigations in 1928 indicated that, at that time, New York Edison Co., New York; United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia; People's Gas Light and Coke Co., Chicago; and Northwestern Light and Power Association, Portland, as well as more than eighty other utilities, subscribed to its service to the extent of $84,000 a year, about half of the total contributions made to the organization. Hofer and Sons themselves consider the exact names on the subscribers' list as "confidential."

Who receives these ready-made editorials? They are sent every week to more than eleven thousand rural newspapers. Hofer considers rural newspapers to be all those published in communities of less than 50,000 population, as listed in N. W. Ayer and Sons Newspaper Directory. The only exceptions are those papers which have particularly asked to be taken off the mailing list.

The Hofers also publish a monthly magazine (also called INR) which contains articles of greater length than the weekly service includes. These longer articles sometimes serve as sources for the shorter material in the weekly sheets. Although the magazine is listed as costing 25c an issue or $2.00 a year, it is sent free to those publications which send copies of their papers to the Hofer concern. The magazine mailing list includes about twenty percent of those newspapers on the weekly list. The INR monthly has a circulation of about 3,500, largely to papers with which it exchanges publications and to a few other independent subscribers.

What topics does Industrial News Review cover? INR itself says that it comments on electric power, stock ownership and securities exchanges, railroads, farm equipment, coal, retail distribution, petroleum and ocean shipping.

A detailed study of the issues of Industrial News Review between April 6 and May 18, 1959, showed the following distribution of editorial material [only a partial list follows]:

Private versus public power—14 editorials.

Farm problems—5 (INR hammers away at the idea that farmers should have a higher income and that wages of workers be kept down. Not long ago INR quoted Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, as warning farmers that use of REA funds means that they reject private enterprise for government ownership and control. Such misleading comments are part of INR's most important campaign—to weaken public power by any possible method.)

Unclassified—11 (These articles were usually in praise of non-controversial subjects, such as the Bible, the FBI, and local school boards, or against such things as communism, delinquency and crime.)

INR's habit of putting itself on the side of the angels serves to dispel the editor's uneasiness about INR's purposes in general.

What are INR's general policies? In the words that appear on the masthead of every issue, the editors of INR express their personal convictions in discussing "industrial and economic questions that affect business stability and social progress."

The Hofer editorials are skillfully and professionally written, and they never lose track of the point that they and their subscribers want made. They employ guilt by association, glittering generalities, name-calling, half-truths, distortion and sometimes guilt by omission of pertinent facts.

How wide is its influence? Indirectly its influence is great indeed. As Hofer himself says, the increasing number of people in suburban areas who read a weekly as well as a large daily paper is giving the country press an ever broadening sphere of influence. Estimates place the number of readers of these rural papers at between 40 and 50 million. And most of these readers according to Hofer put more faith in the ideas they believe their local editor holds than in the concepts supported by the large metropolitan dailies.

What about freedom of the press? A "free press" means the honest reporting of news and opinion, free of pressure from any organized group. Whenever any group forces its views on the public, the public has the right to know who is behind such a push. Under-the-table dealings are not consistent with a free press. The public has a right to know who is paying for what should be labeled advertising.

The Hofers frequently mention that their publications carry no advertising. They say that they do not promote or publicize companies or products — the only thing they try to sell is ideas.

In one sense this claim is accurate. The names of the companies who pay for the propaganda are seldom mentioned. Yet INR does something more for its subscribers than simply sell their products. It hammers away at the kind of legislation designed to put millions of dollars into its subscribers' coffers. Though they vigorously support freedom of the press, particularly at the grass roots level, their interpretation seems to be freedom for their free "packaged ideas" offered weekly, to be used in whole or in part, with or without credit.

The Hofer service equates free enterprise in private utilities, in railroads, and in oil with freedom of the press. A brochure illustrates this method. Speaking of their stand on power, they begin: "As an editor you have no particular interest in this industry and its problems except as you can see where you and your readers are directly affected." After a page of comment on the history of electricity and a few selected companies, the editor is told " . . . we oppose government in business because, under whatever camouflage it hides, it

(*Continued on page 17*)

The NEW FARM BILL

or the Benson Program for losing farmer friends

By JAY RICHTER

☐ One thing you've got to say for that "new" agricultural program proposed by President Eisenhower and Secretary Benson is that it's not rigged to win farm votes for the GOP. On the contrary it is almost as though the thing had been deliberately designed to alienate rural voters.

What the Secretary and President suggest is a sliding scale of price supports that would move in only one direction, and that is down. In the case of wheat the price floor would drop from the level of $1.77 per bushel in 1960 to about $1.40 in 1961, the first year of the program's operation.

In that first season the income of wheat growers, if the proposal were adopted by Congress, would decline by about $375 million at a conservative estimate.

The support level in succeeding years would continue to drop, reading less than a dollar per bushel in about 1967. This state of affairs the Administration would achieve by taking supports off the parity standard, and linking them to previous market prices.

Thus the wheat floor would be 75 per cent of the past three-year market average through 1963, and thereafter at 90 per cent of the prior average. What they are asking for wheat, the White House and USDA also want for peanuts, tobacco, and other commodities.

The Administration is attempting to sweeten up its price proposals by also calling for (1) an expanded soil bank, (2) more research on new uses for farm products, (3) efforts to step up "food-for-peace" shipments abroad, and (4) added emphasis on the Rural Development Program to improve the lot of farm families with low incomes.

These four parts of the Eisenhower-Benson plan, of course, practically nobody is against; they are programs that are being supported vigorously by most Administration critics. These critics are in fact responsible for the soil bank and food-for-peace idea, both of which were adopted by the Administration with some reluctance.

Even the significant part of the Eisenhower-Benson program, the price proposals, is not new. The idea of tying support guarantees to prior market prices, in order to bring them down to a lower and lower level year after year, was brought forward some time ago by officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Secretary Benson began talking up the idea of the ever-declining price support scale about a year ago, leaving it until now to formalize the suggestion for Congress.

His timing is such as to send campaigning Republicans into apoplectic fits. Hard upon his announcement that he will keep driving for still lower crop guarantees during the 1960 session of Congress, Benson's economists have come along with some figures that are scaring the pants off GOP candidates for re-election in rural districts.

The Secretary's statisticians report that net farm income in 1959 was approximately 15 per cent off from that of 1958. In 1960, USDA forecasters predict net farm income figures to fall some more, perhaps about half as much as in 1959 or about 7 per cent or 8 per cent.

Our friends of the Administration from farm country, such as Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas, the President's good friend, have been quick to disassociate themselves from the Eisenhower-Benson price proposals.

To do less, they figure, would be to commit political hari-kari.

It looks as sure as anything that the Eisenhower-Benson program hasn't the ghost of a chance for approval. Yet the Secretary behaves with all apparent sincerity as though it has every good chance to be passed by Congress.

The explanation probably is to be found in Benson's apparent belief that city people are fed up with the present farm program, and its mounting cost. There are indications the Secretary leans to the view the city is about to "revolt" and force the urban majority in Congress to adopt the Administration price proposals for agriculture.

The Secretary's strategy emerges from his speeches, most of them about wheat because that is the commodity now in greatest surplus and is costing the nation the most money.

"Sooner or later," Benson said recently, "the choice is likely to be between a realistic wheat program or no program at all."

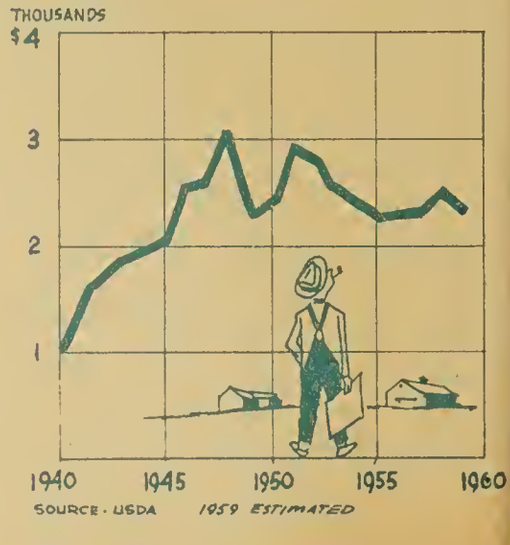
It was quite clear that the Secretary means to continue carrying the fight for his price proposals directly to the city, where he will underline the expense of the present farm program, and let the chips fall where they may. If the choice is between what we have now, and no program at all, Benson apparently prefers nothing.

How long, he asked one Midwestern audience, will taxpayers "sit by" while wheat costs mount?

Emphasis being placed by the USDA and the White House on the high cost of the present program to taxpayers may explain what appears to be the casual view the President and Secretary are taking of the likely political repercussions in farm areas. It could be that they believe there are more votes to be won in the city with their "new" agricultural price proposals than will be lost on the farm.

And they could be quite right about that.

FARM INCOME PER FARM



Lesson In Welding

good equipment & practice make an expert

By C. L. OVERMAN

T. R. Kirby of Edenton, Route 2, demonstrates the ease in making repairs with an electric arc welder.

☐ T. R. Kirby of Edenton, Route 2, started from scratch when he bought his electric arc welder. He had never done any welding and had no chance to take welding lessons, but he found it wasn't hard to learn how. "All it takes," says Kirby, a member of Albemarle Electric Membership Corporation, "is a little learning and a lot of practice. I believe most anybody could do a good welding job if he practiced enough."

Arc welding is just what the name implies because an electric arc is the heart of the process. Cables are run from a welding machine to the work and to a holder the operator holds in his hand. An electrode or welding rod is placed in the holder and an arc is produced when the rod is touched to the work. The arc melts the rod and deposits it on the work where it cools, hardens and becomes a part of the work.

Arc welding may sound like a complicated process but, as Kirby says it, "Once you strike that first arc, welding is almost as easy as falling off a log. If you do something wrong, you find out about it right quick."

Selecting the right current and rod were among the first things Kirby learned about welding. "You can burn a hole in your work before you can bat your eye," he says, "if your amperage isn't right." Kirby uses a 150-ampere welder that gives him current selections from 10 to 150 amperes. "It will handle most of the jobs I've run into," he says.

Just as important as current selection is the proper selection of the welding rod. Using a large rod on thin work will also result in burning. If the rod is too small, it will burn up before it can do any welding. A mild steel (E-6011) general purpose rod will handle most repair work. A smaller E-6013 rod should be kept on hand for thin metal work. Special rods are made for cast iron, stainless steel, and other types of metals. Since these rods are used only occasionally, there is no need to have more than a few of each on hand.

Very little extra equipment is necessary but a face shield with dark lens is an absolute must. The welding arc gives off ultra-violet rays similar to those coming from the sun. If these rays are viewed long enough by the naked eye, sight may be impaired or even completely lost.

The rays are also capable of producing severe "sunburn." The shield will protect the face, but well-fitting clothes, including a long-sleeved shirt with a buttoned collar and gloves with gauntlets, are recommended. Kirby agrees with this recommendation. He got a "sunburn" once, "through a hole in my pants. I never knew one little spot could hurt so much."

Kirby uses his welder primarily for repair work on his own equipment. Occasionally he will do a job for a neighbor but he has found he doesn't need outside work to make the welder pay for itself. "I believe I save somewhere between $100 and $150 a year by doing my own welding repair work." Kirby finds that he really saves when he undertakes the building of something like a trailer. Being able to weld metal instead of having to bolt it together makes an actual cost savings possible. "Besides not having to pay someone else to do my welding," he adds, "I save the time it would take to haul the work to a welder."

An arc welder can do many jobs, from simply welding two pieces of metal together to soldering and brazing various kinds of metals with special rods. The latter uses are more difficult and generally attempted only by an experienced welder. The arc welder's versatility and small operation expense make it the cheapest, easiest method of repairing a broken farm machine part.

Correction

Will the many friends of John **W.** Foster be advised that he hasn't moved, or changed his middle initial. It's still **John W. Foster, Statesville, Route 1.**

Since our story about the Rev. Mr. Foster appeared in the December issue, he's had no end of trouble with his mail, and his name. We mistakenly had him down as John M. Foster of Route 4. He writes that friends who have known him for years have changed his address and name. "This is some trouble for the Post Office," says *John W. Foster of Statesville, Route 1.*

SILVER JUBILEE CONTE

$500-Scholarship, Radio-Record Players to be Given in Celebration of 25 Years of Rural Electrification

The Carolina Farmer will award a $500 college scholarship to the high school student writing the best essay on the subject, "My Electric Cooperative: Democracy at Work." The winner will be announced in the May issue of the magazine.

In addition to the first prize of a $500 scholarship, there will be local prizes for the best essay from each EMC in the state. The local prizes will consist of Motorola radio-record players.

The $500 may be used at any college chosen by the statewide winner. The money will be deposited in trust at a bank, and upon the winner's matriculation in college, will be turned over to him in cash.

If the winner does not wish to attend college, he will be given $200 in cash for his immediate use. The publishers of the magazine reduced the amount of the alternative prize in order to encourage the winner to continue his education.

High school boys or girls who live in a home receiving service from a North Carolina electric membership corporation are eligible to compete in the contest.

You must be enrolled in the 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grade to participate.

The contest requires that you do two principal things:

1. Answer correctly the questions on the opposite page. All of the answers are given on a short fact sheet you can get from your rural electric cooperative.

2. Write an essay, not more than 400 words, on the subject: "My Electric Cooperative: Democracy at Work."

You can get information from anywhere you wish—old issues of *The Carolina Farmer,* your parents, teachers, library, cooperative manager, directors, and employees, and neighbors who have observed the operation of your rural electric cooperative. But, the essay must be your own work, in your own words.

The rules are spelled out elsewhere on this page.

Deadline

Your complete entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, February 29, 1960. Mail to the *Carolina Farmer, not* your EMC.

What is "EMC"

These letters are an abbreviation for *Electric Membership Corporation.* Although we frequently refer to our electric systems as "rural electric cooperatives," their *legal* names always include the words, "Electric Membership Corporation."

You can see your local prize at the office of your electric membership corporation when you go to get your fact sheet.

Local Prizes

A boy or girl from *your* cooperative will win one of these Motorola radio-record players, valued at $97.80 each.

The one which you have an opportunity of winning is on display at the office of your EMC.

The judges will select the winner of your *local* prize by judging your entry only in competition with others from your cooperative. The winning contestant from your EMC will receive the radio-record player.

Judges will pick the best essay from among the EMC winners, and the author will win the $500 college scholarship.

Contest Rules

(The following, and instructions on opposite page, constitute rules of contest.)

1. Eligible: any boy or girl in 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grade who lives in a home receiving electric service from a North Carolina EMC. Children of employees or directors of electric membership corporations are not eligible.

2. Answer the 20 questions on opposite page and supply other information called for. Use a pencil because of soft texture of paper.

3. Also, write an essay, not more than 400 words, on the topic: "My Electric Cooperative: Democracy at Work." Write on one side only of standard notebook paper.

4. Write your full name in upper right corner of each page of essay.

5. You may obtain information from any source, but writing of essay must be done independently in your own words.

6. On the back of the last page of essay, ask your principal, or one of your teachers, to write, and sign, the following:

"I have read this essay. It appears to be work of which the contestant is capable."

(If you are *unable* to get one of the above persons to *read* your essay, state in your own words what effort you made to get it read, explain why you were unable to, and sign your name.)

7. Essays will be judged on the basis of merit, originality, sincerity, and value of ideas. Judging will be done by five prominent, independent North Carolinians. Essays become property of *The Carolina Farmer.*

Where Do You Get Answers?

In order to qualify your essay for judging, you must answer all of the questions on opposite page correctly (or answer as many of them correctly as any other contestant from your EMC).

It's easy to get them *all* right, for the answers are given in a brief fact sheet which you can get by writing or visiting the office of your electric membership corporation.

Ask for: *Silver Jubilee Scholarship Fact Sheet.*

ENTERS FINAL MONTH

Fill in information and answer all questions below.

My Name is _____ Address _____ Age _____

Name of School _____ My Grade _____ Full name of EMC serving my home _____ Full name of person in my home who is member of EMC _____ (ordinarily your mother or father).

Read Silver Jubilee Fact Sheet to Get Answers to Following Questions

1. What is the exact, full name of the EMC which serves your home with electricity?

Answer: _____

2. In what town is the main office of your EMC located? (If your EMC has one or more branch offices, you may name the location of one of them if you prefer.)

Answer: _____

3. How many persons serve on the board of directors of your EMC?

Answer: _____

4. May directors be nominated directly from the floor in the EMC Annual Member meeting at which they are elected?

Answer: _____

5. How many votes may **each** EMC Member cast for **each** director to be elected?

Answer: _____

6. In how many North Carolina counties is your EMC chartered to serve? (Don't **name** the county or counties; just give the **number** of them.)

Answer: _____

7. How many Members was your EMC serving with electricity at the end of 1959?

Answer: _____

8. What do the letters "REA" actually stand for?

Answer: _____

9. At the end of 1959, how many dollars had REA loaned to your EMC to enable it to bring electricity to its members?

Answer: _____

10. At the end of 1959, how many dollars had your EMC repaid to REA on these loans?

Answer: _____

11. At the end of 1959, how many dollars had your EMC paid to REA in interest on these loans?

Answer: _____

12. At the end of 1959, how many North Carolina EMCs were behind schedule in repaying their REA loans?

Answer: _____

13. When REA was established in 1935, what percentage of North Carolina's rural people were already receiving electric service?

Answer: _____

14. How many EMCs have been organized and are now operating in North Carolina?

Answer: _____

15. At the end of 1959, how many telephone membership corporations (TMCs) had been organized and were operating in North Carolina?

Answer: _____

16. Every REA loan made to an EMC or a TMC in North Carolina must first be approved by what North Carolina state agency?

Answer: _____

17. At the end of 1959, what percentage of America's rural people had electricity?

Answer: _____

18. Will EMCs need to borrow funds from REA in future years?

Answer: _____

19. Approximately how many dollars have EMC members throughout rural America spent on electric wiring and electric equipment?

Answer: _____

20. What are the only three states in which REA has not made rural electrification loans?

Answer: _____

Before midnight, February 29, 1960, tear out and mail this page with your essay to:

SILVER JUBILEE SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST
Carolina Farmer
Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

YOU HAVE PLENT

By REP. QUENTIN N. BURDICK
Member of Congress, North Dakota

WHAT THIS country needs right now is a crusade to save us from the evils of legalized usury that have been brought on by the government's high-interest policy.

And the logical leader for that crusade is you.

You have a double reason for getting into action.

First, as a rural electric member, you are the next target to have your interest rate raised. This move, if it is successful, will bring you higher electric light bills. In fact, in some areas it may black out your service altogether.

Second, as a consumer and taxpayer, you have already been saddled with extra interest costs in your tax bill and in the prices you pay for goods and services you buy—costs amounting to billions per year—and you are sure to pay a lot more if the trend is not reversed.

You have plenty at stake just in dollars and cents, as I shall show you with concrete figures in a moment, but more important to all of us is the unfairness and the discrimination the high-interest policy imposes upon the agricultural and laboring people of America.

You are the last of the unconquered groups, and for that reason should be able to rally all those who have already learned from bitter experiences what happens when they succumb to the tight-money policy.

The veterans lost their fight against high interest, the new home owners lost theirs, the farm credit groups lost theirs, and so on. All of them are discovering the cost and may now be ready to make a goal-line stand with you to reverse the entire monetary policy.

That's why I say you are the logical leaders in a crusade to save us all.

You pay out hard-earned dollars for which you get nothing in return.

At the same time, another smaller group is collecting these hard-earned dollars of yours and giving you back nothing. The collectors just collect and you pay.

We have been through this kind of monetary wringer before. The last time was in the 1920s. We know what it can lead to, if the course isn't changed.

And that's where you come in. You're in a unique position, I believe, to lead the fight to reverse our present monetary policy and get it back on a basis that will help the consumer instead of the big money-lender.

First of all, you have good reason to be concerned because of your REA connection.

You were able to get electricity out into your country areas largely because REA loans were low-interest-bearing loans. Even yet, these country areas are too thinly populated to be sure of continued electric service if an additional interest load is piled on top of what you already have to pay. In other words, you have something very concrete to fight for.

Second, you are big enough to make your leadership felt. You and your fellow rural electric members, numbering between 15 and 17 million, live and work in thousands of communities scattered throughout 46 states.

Third, you have ties with other groups who should be as deeply concerned as you are about the dangers of high interest rates.

You are, for example, a consumer group, and thus in a position to enlist the help of other consumer groups who have often worked with you in the past in fighting for legislation of benefit to electric consumers generally.

You are also a farm group. And name one group of citizens who suffer more from high interest rates than farmers! This has been true throughout history and is certainly true today with farmers in the worst situation they have been in for 20 years.

Launching your crusade against high interest rates won't be easy. Money is a complex subject. The economists like to bandy around terms like "tight money," "monetary policies," "price index," etc. But don't let this overwhelm you. What you are concerned about is pretty simple:

The government is jacking up interest rates, and you have to pay the bill.

Take your federal tax bill, for instance. More than 11 per cent of what you pay Uncle Sam now goes for interest because of the higher rates that have already been imposed. This bite will go even deeper unless the government decides to bring interest rates down again.

In the last year alone, Uncle Sam's interest cost on the government's bonds and other obligations increased $1.4 billion. That's not the total bill, mind you, but just the increase in one year.

That $1.4 billion increase (for which we got nothing but more interest hikes) is more than enough to build a St. Lawrence Seaway or almost enough to build another TVA.

Including this increase, the total amount we are paying for interest in the U. S. budget has now reached $9 billion, an all-time record. And this, too, is no piddling amount of money. The entire federal budget wasn't that big until we began fighting World War II.

If the effects of the government's high-interest policy would stop here, you

T STAKE!

might say we wouldn't have so much to worry about. But government interest rates set the pace for all interest rates—public and private. The moment federal interest rates go up, they touch off a chain reaction that spreads far and wide.

The spiral hits farmers, as well as all other borrowers. A little over a year ago, only three of the 12 Federal Land Banks were charging as much as 5½ per cent on new loans to farmers. Since then, all but one of these Land Banks have raised their interest rates to 6 per cent which is the legal limit. And Congress has already been asked to remove this ceiling to permit a higher rate.

On October 1, nearly two-fifths of the Production Credit Associations were charging 7 per cent or more for new loans to farmers. Only a few of the associations charged this much a year earlier.

The Farmers Home Administration has raised its rates. The Federal National Mortgage Association offered its debentures recently at the highest rate in the agency's history. The Department of Agriculture has upped the interest paid to bankers and other lending institutions participating in the financing of price support loans.

Turn to the businessman. Every time a businessman must borrow money to carry his inventories or to finance plant modernization, he now has to pay higher interest rates. And the extra he has to pay must be reflected in the ultimate price you have to pay for his products. It gets back to you as a producer and consumer in one way or another every time.

Whenever a city, or a village, or a school district, or a state government seeks to sell bonds for some improvement or expansion project, it comes right up against the higher interest rates. If it goes ahead and sells the bonds, you will ultimately find the extra cost included in the local tax bill you have to pay.

When you plan to build a home financed by a long-term loan, it's the same story. It will cost you the equivalent of an extra room and a bath for the money you have to pay out in extra interest rates on a $10,000 FHA loan now as compared with a similar loan in 1952.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, who has been a longtime student of economics, put it this way in a debate on the Senate floor last summer:

"The administration itself has followed a high interest rate policy. This has been deliberate . . . They have used an increase in interest rates whenever possible and while this has been good for the bankers, it has not been good for the public."

Certainly the farmer is not benefitting from the high-interest policy. He is having to rely more upon borrowings than he has at any time in history.

Holders of government securities benefit from increases in the federal interest rates. But who are these holders?

A Federal Reserve Board survey early in 1959 revealed that three-fourths of all American families own no savings bonds at all. The owners of even the E and H bonds are quite concentrated. The survey showed that 87 per cent of these bonds are held by 5% of American families.

Actually, the biggest single group holding government securities are lending institutions. Commercial banks alone hold more than $61 billion, and on this, they are able to collect on most every interest rate increase that comes along.

The government leaders tell us we must have higher interest rates because they combat inflation. But is this true?

"It is hard for the average man," writes Economist Leon H. Keyserling, "to see how it 'stops inflation' to pay out huge bonanzas for higher interest payments to financial institutions whose incomes are being inflated through the deflation of the people."

Government figures show—in the unlikely event you don't already know by the prices you pay at the store—that inflation is rolling along just as nicely as you please. The most recent cost-of-living index went through the ceiling again and set a new record. It was the sixth time in the last seven months the cost of living had risen.

The time has come to put a stop to this frightful business. Indeed, what we need for the good of all consumers and the country is a real roll-back to common sense policies.

It is no answer to throw in REA, as some are suggesting. We can't give ground on any more interest increase without endangering the whole economy.

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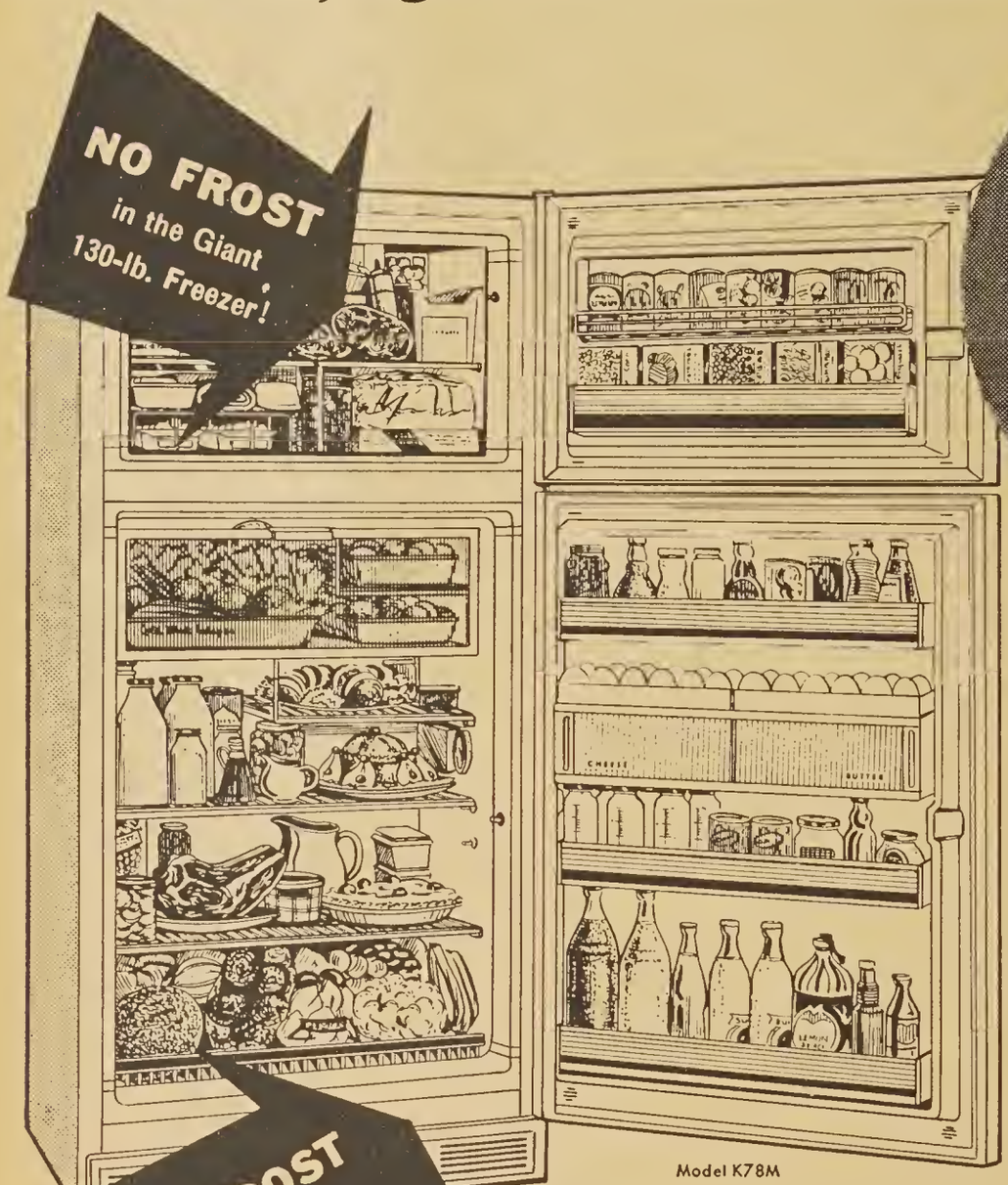

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Save time and steps with new Kelvinator "No-Frost." It's also available in models with the freezer at the bottom and in Fabulous Foodarama with the side-by-side upright freezer. Come see them!

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No, NEVER change fuses again

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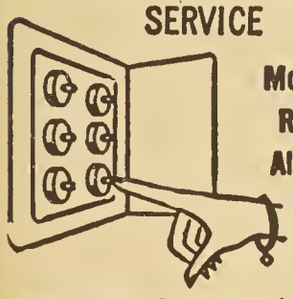

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DEAR READER

(*Continued from page 3*)

other alleged privileges of the "REA's" and TVA, it's logical to assume that it would be willing to accept the responsibilities demanded of them.

While CP&L is a public utility—that is, it renders an essential public service—it's *purpose* is to make the largest possible profit for its owners. Everything else is incidental to this business purpose, although I am sure the bounds of human decency and a desire to help out one's fellow man curb the appetitie for money.

For CP&L *customers* to benefit from the privileges enjoyed by TVA and the cooperatives, the company would have to make service to the customer its purpose. In any conflict of interest, CP&L would have to decide against the stockholder and in favor of the customer. It might well find out, as the cooperatives have, that this is best achieved when the stockholder and the customer are one and the same.

It seems only fair that CP&L would deliver power at cost if it would escape the corporate income tax. Any amount paid in excess of operating expenses would belong to the customers, not to non-consuming stockholders. (As troublesome as corporate taxes are, it may be that stockholders would raise some objection to this.)

CP&L, as said, can borrow money from REA if it wishes. The commercial companies, when reminded of this, complain about the extra bookkeeping and records required by REA. Were they to decide it's not too much trouble, and to accept REA loan funds, it would be reasonable to ask them to extend service on equal terms throughout an area, to all who ask, and not to make special charges for extending lines down back roads to isolated homes and farms.

If CP&L Wanted to Fulfill the functions of TVA, it would have responsibilities that haven't attracted other power companies. Congress ordered TVA to develop and conserve the resources of the seven-state Tennessee Valley. This included the human resources, as well as the water resources. In fact, it included water only because of the human result that would be wrought by flood control, aid to navigation, and the availability of abundant, low cost power.

I realize I've begged the question of what the company *could* do, and gotten bogged down with some of the things it would have to do. When I figure out how to get a bowl of hot oatmeal to Armenia, I'll give further thought to CP&L taking over the responsibilities of TVA and the cooperatives, and how customers and employees would profit.

grass roots or E. Hofer

(*Continued from page 9*)

is still socialism which is contrary to every principle of our form of government.

"Our interests are mutual in seeking to preserve private enterprise and property in our country, for without them there would be no free press."

No one questions that freedom of the press gives E. Hofer and Sons, as well as any other organization or individual, the right to hold whatever opinions seem right to them and to write about those opinions from whatever point of view they choose. Country editors, and city editors, have these same rights.

Readers Have Rights Too

But readers also have rights. Readers have a right to know who pays the bill on the propaganda they read. Readers have a right to be told who would benefit from the ideas supported in canned editorials. The "service" that INR performs is to provide canned opinions readymade for editors who, for one reason or another, want their constitutional rights exercised for them. *Industrial News Review* offers grass roots opinion, made in Portland, free of charge.

Readers may well ask, Who plants the seed for this grass roots field of opinion? Who pays for the fertilizer? And who, then, will gather the harvest?

INR is a weekly news sheet of faked grass-roots opinion. It takes advantage of overworked editors to plant these faked seeds in America's newspapers. The ideas are paid for by big industrial concerns, by private corporations and private utilities. It is the interests of those private companies, seeking their own gains, which are served by Hofer's canned "grass roots" propaganda.

Rural Roundtable

This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question:

Should I date a boy who is very popular, but who drinks occasionally?

RITA HARRIS
Oriental, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric

I wouldn't advise any girl to date a boy who drinks, even if he *is* a popular boy who drinks only occasionally. This will probably lead to more and more drinking. If you date a boy who is drinking he will probably want you to drink with him. Be wise, girls. Pick dates who do not drink. It's dangerous to be on the highway with anyone who is drinking.

SANDRA COVINGTON
Pilot Mountain, Surry-Yadkin EMC

No, I do not think a girl should date a boy who drinks, even if he *is* popular in high school. The thing of it is that if he only takes a drink now, he could get to the point that he later drinks a lot. I do not think a girl should date a boy just because he is popular. I think that things such as personality should count more than popularity.

DWIGHT ROUSE
Seven Springs, Tri-County Electric

I don't think a girl should date a teen-age boy who drinks. A boy who drinks and takes his girl out is endangering her life as well as his own. If he just drinks now and then he will soon get the habit and do it regularly. If he is popular and starts drinking, he will not be popular long.

CRAIG BURNETT
Walnut, French Broad Electric

I do not think that a teen-ager should date a boy who likes to drink, even though he *is* popular. If the boy is popular, he evidently has likeable qualities and is accepted in the high school; however, if the girl dates him she shows that she approves of his actions, or if the boy liked the girl well enough she could surely influence him to stop drinking. If the girl goes with him, she is almost lowering her standards. Drinking is habit-forming and the boy should be discouraged in forming the habit. Dating should not be taken too lightly because in teen-age associations one might become really fond of the boy.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION is asked by Peggy Allgood, 15, of Kittrell, Route 1. Peggy attends the Franklinton High School (9th grade), and is *especially* interested in basketball. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Allgood, who are members of Wake Electric Membership Corporation.

If you have a question you'd like discussed by the teen panel, send it to the Rural Roundtable, *Carolina Farmer,* Box 1699, Raleigh. Include the following information: Your name, school and grade, name of parents, address, name of electric membership corporation, and your special interests and talents. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you $5.

Will You Be My Valentine?

But there's nothing half so sweet in life
As love's young dream.
—Thomas Moore

PHOTO BY
MAX THARPE

The Carolina Homemaker

In this issue—

- WASHING the shirt off his back
- IRONING the shirt off his back
- Recipes, patterns
- Crafts for CARE

washing THE SHIRT OFF HIS BACK

The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

The average woman can count on at least one friend who'll gladly give her the shirt off his back—to launder. And if there are any other menfolk in the family, the number of such donations can rise alarmingly. But, with the right methods, you can make yourself a present of precious time saved—and give back shirts that stay clean longer.

Always turn collar *up* to prevent wear and tear on the fold while the shirt is in the hamper. Sort clothes in a clean place; the all-too-common practice of throwing soiled clothes on the floor before sorting only lengthens the cleaning job. Since stains can actually be set by laundering, be sure to pre-treat streaks on collars, cuffs or any other soiled areas with a thick lather, then remove stains.

Remember that prolonged agitation of the washing machine often drives dirt right back into the fabric. The fully-automatic electric washer does its work very fast. For lightly soiled shirts, five minutes is usually long enough. Never allow washer to agitate longer than 15 minutes for even heavily soiled pieces. For perfect washings, follow to a "t" the manufacturer's directions for washing shirts according to their fabrics.

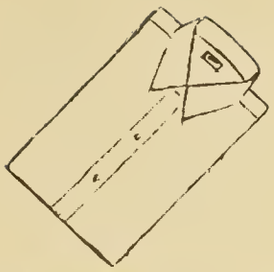
To starch or not to starch? If your man puts up a stiff fight against it—and lots of men do—your course is clear, but if he's only lukewarm about starched shirts remind him that light starching protects cottons from soiling and restores the finish on long-used shirts, so that they wear better and don't have to be washed as often.

In hanging a shirt to dry, turn wrong side out, shake out wrinkles and hang by the tail, folded three or four inches over the line. To distribute strain, fasten securely with clothespins at side seams and center front to hold shirt front closed. Never allow shirts to be whipped by high winds or to freeze on the line.

Of course, if you own an automatic dryer, you have no drying problems. The new dryers even have a special heat for wrinkle-free drying of wash-and-wear shirts, which really cuts down on your shirt laundry! Here again, for best drying results consult the directions that came with your dryer.

To save time when sprinkling indoors, place all shirts of same size in a pile and sprinkle every third piece, rolling them together and smoothing the fabric with a slight kneading pressure to distribute the moisture evenly. Cover dampened shirts with plastic to keep the outside portions from drying too quickly.

ironing THE SHIRT OFF HIS BACK



With a dry or steam iron —

1. Unroll shirt and smooth the right sleeve out flat the length of the ironing board, placket-side up. Iron the inside cuff and placket. Leave sleeve in position, turn cuff and iron outside.

2. Iron length of sleeve with long stroke to shoulder seam, and iron along seam. Iron back down sleeve with tip of iron into gathers of cuff. Turn and iron other side of sleeve.

3. Move shirt so yoke is folded at lower seam and back is under the yoke. Iron straight across the yoke.

4. Turn shirt so left sleeve is straight on board, and iron in exactly the same way as right sleeve.

5. Place front of collar on the board so back side is up and iron from the points to the center. Iron down into the neckband. Turn and iron front side in the same manner.

6. Place shirt with collar at narrow end of board and iron complete back and yoke on the wrong side.

7. Turn left front (the buttonhole side) across the ironed back of the shirt. Fold the button hole band back and iron underside so fabric will be dry and smooth.

8. Bring left front into position and iron entire left front portion of the shirt. Iron button hole band, too, holding it firmly so that it will be smooth and straight.

9. Move ironed left side over on board so it will fall on side away from you. Fold right side of shirt into position over the ironed back. Then fold the button band just as you did on the left side and iron underneath.

10. Turn right front back into position and iron the entire front panel. Iron around and under buttons with the button nooks of your iron.

11. For steam-ironing light weight cotton shirts, rayons and nylons, follow same steps. Steam-iron rayons on the wrong side. Begin ironing only when you *see* or *hear* the steam. Iron in one direction with long, slow, forward strokes. The material will first be steamed, then pressed dry with the heat.

With a rotary ironer —

1. Grasp both ends of yoke, with back of shirt toward you. Stretch yoke and shake out shirt.

2. Straighten sleeves along underarm seams. Place lower half of sleeve on board with cuffs falling over edge. Smooth toward you, with place of hands. Iron.

3. Move sleeves up on board. Iron upper half including shoulder seams.

4. Reverse sleeves by turning toward each other. Iron reverse side.

5. Place half of each cuff, wrong side up, diagonally across end of board. While ironing pull edges of cuffs at both ends to prevent small wrinkles. Repeat on unironed portion of cuffs.

6. Reverse cuffs and iron right side. Permanently stiffened collars may be ironed at same time, by arranging collar, wrong side up, in center of board, while cuffs are on ends.

7. Turn shirt, *for first time*. Iron right side of collar using pad if you wish.

8. Fit button side of shirt front on board, pulling yoke well onto board. For a perfect front, pin to board at top and bottom. Iron. Buttons do not mar shoe as there is no friction.

9. Rotate body of shirt around board. Move slightly to left and straighten seam to iron underarm portion.

10. Rotate shirt and iron right side of back, including yoke. If necessary, fix shirt at angle to iron yoke. Too-long shirt tails may be folded back onto board.

11. Rotate shirt. Iron left side of back, including yoke. If shirt is quite large, it will take three moves, instead of two, to iron across back.

12. Iron underar section, as in Step. 9. Put button hole side of shirt front on board. Smooth and pin to board if you wish. Iron.

13. Iron front of yoke, following sleeve crease up to collar. Place diagonally on edge of board, iron. Repeat for other side of yoke at other end of board.

Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

STELLA MAE MARSHALL, a teen-ager who lives on Route 5, Mount Airy, wants to share her favorite recipe with you Carolina homemakers this month. It sounds so good, we're sure you'll be pleased with her generosity.

She says: "My family enjoys this recipe so much. I hope your readers do, too."

Stella writes us that she is 18 years old and has been deaf since she was nine. She has many hobbies which she enjoys, among them sewing, crocheting, and cooking. She has four brothers and four sisters. Her father, who is a tobacco farmer, is a member of the Surry-Yadkin Electric Membership Corporation.

We'd like to see your favorite recipe. If you have one you'd like to share through this column, send it to: *Carolina Farmer,* Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. And include something about yourself and family when you send your recipe: the size of your family, what they like to eat, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Stella Mae Marshall

Route 5, Mt. Airy, N. C.

BANANA CREAM PIE

1 baked 9-inch shell
1 cup sugar
½ cup sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups scalded milk
2 egg yolks
2 tablespoons butter
1 teaspoon vanilla
3 large bananas

Combine sugar, flour and salt. Blend thoroughly. Gradually stir in scalded milk. Cook over moderate heat until the mixture thickens. Then continue to cook about two minutes. Pour some of the creamed mixture over the slightly-beaten egg yolks, stirring briskly. Return to low heat and cook for one minute longer. Add the butter and vanilla. Blend thoroughly. Cool. Pour a little of the mixture into the cooled, baked pie shell. Add a layer of sliced bananas; then a layer of mixture; then a layer of bananas, and so on until pie is as deep as you wish. Top with beaten egg whites. Brown in oven. Serve slightly warm.

Crafts for CARE . . .

This year marks the silver anniversary of rural electrification in the United States, and, throughout 1960, members of the more than 900 electric cooperatives in rural America will view with pride their accomplishments during the past quarter century. At the beginning of this great era, less than 11 per cent of the American rural people had electricity. Today, 97 per cent of them have this magic power. This great achievement was possible because thousands of people all over our country joined together in a cooperative effort to bring themselves out of the darkness, to improve their standards of living, and to insure their children a life free of the drudgery of the past.

What better way to celebrate this glorious anniversary than by offering assistance to a nation which is now groping with an infant rural electrification program, just as you groped 25 years ago. CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) has appealed to the women members of America's rural electric cooperatives for money to buy training kits for the trade schools of the Philippines, where there is a critical shortage of people with training in electricity.

And our rural women are answering CARE's call for help. They will kick off their fund-raising drive with a Silver Jubilee Benefit Bazaar at the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association's annual meeting, February 21-25, in St. Louis, Missouri. Women attending the meeting have been asked to bring some hand-made craft to be sold at the bazaar. And the help of those of you who are *not* going is also needed. Do you have some special bit of handwork—ceramics, crocheting, painting, flower arrangement, etc.—that you would like to contribute to the CARE bazaar? If you do, mail it to the following address: NRECA Silver Jubilee Benefit Bazaar, c/o Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis. Mark the package "Hold until February 21, for NRECA Annual Meeting." Tape to the craft a card giving your name, address, and a suggested price for the sale. Before mailing your contribution, however, you might check with your co-op office to see if you can send your handicraft by those who will represent your EMC at the national meeting.

If, on this short notice, you cannot contribute a craft to this fine program, but would like to cooperate in the fund-raising in the future, we would love to have your ideas. If you belong to an organization which is looking for a worthy cause and would like more information on the CARE program, write to: Mrs. L. P. Beverage, chairman, North Carolina NRECA-CARE program, Burgaw, North Carolina.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to:
CAROLINA FARMER
Post Office Box 42
Old Chelsea Station
New York 11, N. Y.
Add 10¢ for EACH pattern if you wish first-class mailing.

WE ANNOUNCE a new feature: our exciting Spring-Summer Pattern Catalogue. Over 100 styles for all sizes. Send 25¢ for your copy to same address.

Prelude to Spring

9419 Simple style with tabbed collar, button detail, 4-gore skirt. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

9456 Stunning sheath with wide, notched collar to "cape" your shoulders. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 10-18. Size 16 takes 3⅞ yards 35-inch fabric.

4746 Doubly wonderful! Wear dress alone; add jacket for a smart travel outfit. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Sizes 16½ dress takes 3⅞ yards 35-inch; jacket 2 yards.

9042 Around-the-house favorite. Note pretty curved neckline, handy pockets. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Sizes 16½ takes 4¼ yards 39-inch fabric.

9206 Bright as a new penny and just as thrifty to sew. Mother, make several in no-iron cottons. Printed Pattern in Child's Sizes 2,4,6,8. Size 6 takes 2⅜ yards 35-inch fabric.

9386 Choose the skirt that suits you best—flared or slim to add to the shirtwaist bodice. Both versions included in this Printed Pattern. Misses' Sizes 12-20;40. Size 16, with full skirt, takes 4¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

NEEDLE NOVELTIES

937. Luxurious doily in favorite pineapple design. It serves as TV cover or as small cloth for table. Crochet directions for 22- and 18-inch sizes in No. 30 cotton. **7231.** Embroider these colorful bird panels to spark your decorating scheme. A pair of slim, modern panels brighten any room. Transfer of panels 8 x 21 inches; color schemes. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: The Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send additional 25¢ for new 1960 Needlecraft Catalogue.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

● ANNUAL MEETINGS

ENFIELD. Halifax Electric Membership Corporation, February 18, 2 p.m., Levon Theatre. SPEAKER and FREE PRIZES.

● AGENTS WANTED

WILL YOU test new items in your home? Surprisingly big pay. Latest conveniences for home, car. Send no money. Just your name. KRISTEE 115, Akron, Ohio.

● BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MINK raising information free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, E E, Wis.

RAISE Angora, New Zealand Rabbits on $500 month plan. Sure-fire method. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 63-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free—write today! American School, Dept. X258, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Ill.

● FARM CHEMICALS

KILL WILD ONIONS and dock this fall and winter with R-H WEED RHAP. Low Cost. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H BRUSH RHAP. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

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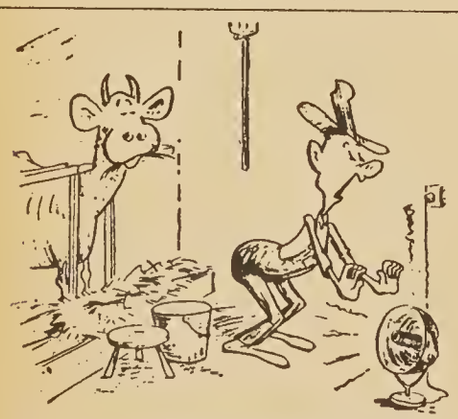
● MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY, lists all sales. Buy Jeeps, Trucks, Boats, Tents, Tires, Etc., Direct from Government. Next 10 issues $2. GOVERNMENT SURPLUS, Paxton, Ill.



"Bessie, I trust you will appreciate this little gesture."

SEW APRONS at Home For Stores

No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year.

ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

TOOTH BRUSH BARGAIN—Why pay 98¢, 69¢ even 50¢ when I will send you six (6) quality tooth brushes direct to your home for only $1. Each tooth brush is boxed in cellophane. All have nylon bristles and plastic handles in assorted colors. Same as those found on drug counters everywhere. Satisfaction or your money back. Send $1 today to: JOHN L. WATKINS CO., P. O. BOX 595, HAVELOCK, N. C.

POEMS WANTED for musical setting and recording. Send poems. Free examination. Crown Music Company, 49-FB West 32nd St., New York 1, N. Y.

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

STAMPED LINENS FOR EMBROIDERY OR PAINTING. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for FREE catalog. MERRIBEE, 16 West 19th St., Dept. 643, New York 11, N. Y.

$500 FOR YOUR CHILD'S PHOTO

This child's mother received big check.

Up to $500 paid for children's photos when used for advertising. Hundreds selected monthly. Ages 2 mos. to 20 yrs. Rush 1 small photo for approval. Print child's and mother's name, address on back. Returned 2 weeks. No obligation. Testimonials sent.

HOLLYWOOD SPOTLITE, Dept. K2
1611 North La Brea, Hollywood, Calif.

$200 MONTHLY POSSIBLE, Sewing Babywear! Easy—big demand! No house selling! Free Information. Send name to: Cuties, Warsaw 160, Ind.

$500 for your child's photo. Mail photo, name, for free report, offer. Returned. STUDIO, 5032CNS Lankershim, North Hollywood, Calif.

POEMS NEEDED IMMEDIATELY for New Songs and Recordings. Send your poems today for Free Examination and Appraisal. Songcrafters, Acklen Station, Nashville 12, Tenn.

● POULTRY

FIRST QUALITY CHICKS! White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, $9.95-100. Pullets $17.95. Heavy Breed Cockerels $5.95-100. "PEDIGREED" White Leghorn Pullets $23.95, Straight Run $9.95. C.O.D. Live Delivery Guaranteed. F.O.B. prompt shipment. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-6, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman—and woman, too

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

Ground Them

Too many farmers and home handymen still fail to take advantage of the three-prong plugs that come on most shop tools they buy. The third prong is attached to the metal case of the tool by a wire and enables the user to "ground" the tool and protect himself from possible serious injury should an electrical fault ever occur inside the tool.

Grounded outlets should be installed convenient to the points of use of your shop tools. Have your electrician install them for you.

You also need a three-wire extension cord for using your tools outdoors and in other places where you don't have grounded outlets nearby. The cord should be at least 100 feet long, made of Number 16 or larger wire, and equipped with a three-hole socket and a three-prong plug. The plug and the socket should be made of rubber and should have clamps for attaching them to the cord. The clamps will prevent someone from accidentally pulling the cord loose.

If you have any misgivings about how to make this cord, ask your electrician for directions or let him make it for you.

On the Level?

Most all electric appliances, particularly those with motors, last longer and operate better if they are level.

Use a standard builders level for checking your appliances. You will need to check them for tilts to either side, the front and the back.

Check refrigerators and upright freezers by holding your level against one side and then against the door facing. The door facing is preferred because a curve in the front of the door may affect the accuracy of your level.

Range, laundry equipment and chest freezers may be checked by laying the level on top of them. Again, be sure to check for tilts to either side and the front and back.

Adjust tilts by tightening or loosening the front legs.

Oops!

This one's told on a famous journalist of North Carolina origins:

Like all young reporters, he yearned to own a paper. He was faced with two problems: (1) All of the likely towns already had a going newspaper; and (2) he had no money.

Undaunted, he selected a promising one-paper town and addressed a letter to the president of the bank there. He damned the existing paper thoroughly, pointing out what a shame it was that his fair city had to put up with such a slip-shod journal, and promised that if the banker would only advance him several thousand dollars, he would start a rival paper that would soon drive the existing one out of business.

Shortly, he received an answer, which paid tribute to the reporter's persuasiveness and talent, agreed with the shortcomings of the existing paper, and admitted that he was a good financial risk; but without explanation, the banker refused to lend him any money.

The letter was signed: Joe Blow, President, First National Bank, and Publisher, *The Weekly Item.*

* * *

Complaint

Fed-up workman: "Cheese sandwiches—nothing else for lunch—always cheese sandwiches!"

Fellow worker: "Why doesn't your wife make you some other kind?"

Workman: "I'm not married—I make these myself."

HALE!

Winner

"I'm worried," said the wife to the psychiatrist, "my husband thinks he's a horse."

"I believe I can cure him," said the psychiatrist, "but it'll take quite a lot of money."

"Oh, money is no object," said the wife, "he just won the Kentucky Derby."

Dangerous

Seen in England: A large German car with a neat metal plate at the rear stating: "Caution, American driver."

* * *

Wise Cracks

. . . Experience is what permits you to make the same mistake again without getting caught.

. . . A super-market is a place where you can find anything you want except the kids when you're ready to leave.

. . . Life today is like a round of golf; as soon as we get out of one hole, we head for another.

. . . A budget is merely a mathematical confirmation of your suspicions.

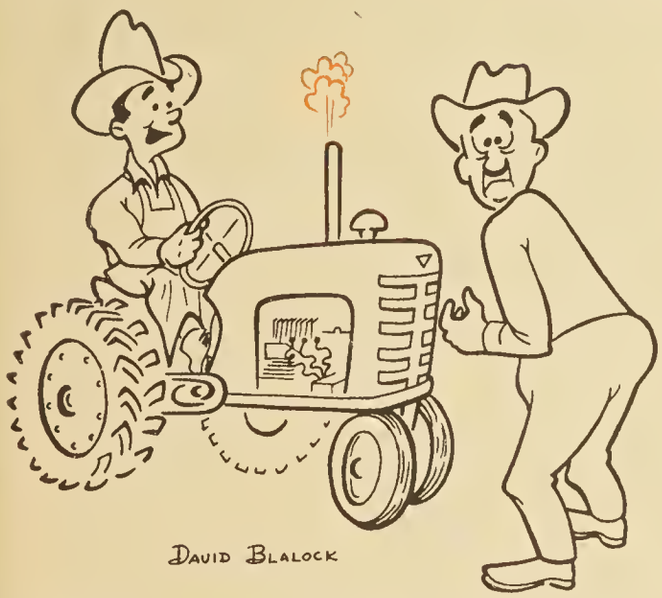
* * *

That's Different

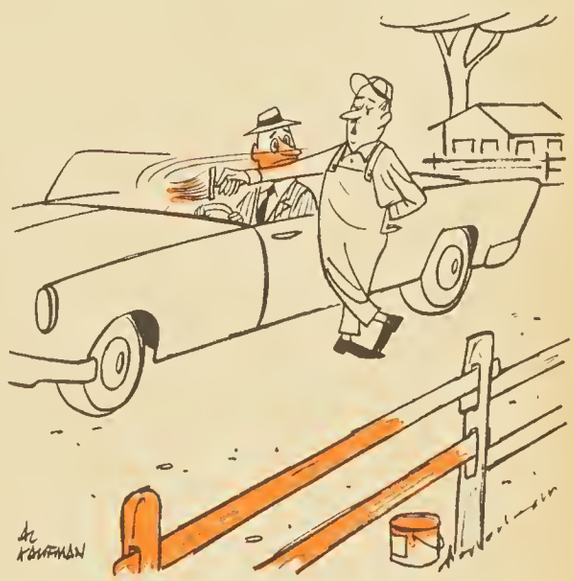
One day a man was waiting impatiently behind a woman in the post office who was giving the clerk a hard time over the mailing of a poorly wrapped package. After he had explained that proper wrapping was required to assure safe delivery, she indignantly refused his suggestions to rewrap it or to add extra postage for "special handling." Still patient after minutes of discussion, the clerk finally told the woman he would rewrap it himself during his lunch hour. Satisfied, she went on her way.

As the waiting man finally took his turn, he asked, "Who was that—the Queen of England?"

"No," replied the exasperated clerk, "my mother-in-law."



"Completely over-hauled it while you were gone, Paw. Bored the valve chambers, changed the stroke, installed a four-barrel carburetor and a racing cam . . . Now I can make it from the barn to the lower pasture in 60 seconds flat."



"Well, let's see—you go down the road about a mile and turn left at Tompkin's Corners, then . . ."

Editorials

"That Gives Us a Surplus of Four Tires, Right There. And if We Take Out the Engine —"

Pooh!

In an ad in *Farm Journal,* "America's Electric Light and Power Companies" crow about how much money Brownlee Dam on the Snake River is saving U. S. taxpayers. To which we say, "Pooh!"

This is the little old dam that Idaho Power Company was allowed to build at the expense of the federal multi-purpose high Hells Canyon Dam. A hint of what the federal dam would have meant to America's taxpayers can be seen by examining a federal project that *was* completed, Hungry Horse Dam in Montana.

The New Republic was kind enough to examine it for us, in an editorial entitled "Four Dams for One," from which we quote:

"Recently the Bureau of Reclamation, which built the dam, disclosed that its gross earnings for power have returned $16,730,000, that it has saved $3½ million in flood damage downstream—although it gets no credit for such savings—and that it will have returned its entire cost of construction to the Treasury well before the 50-year payout period.

"But this statement did not disclose what is by far the greatest value of Hungry Horse, and its greatest return in benefits. It was carefully built as an integral part of Columbia Basin total development, which the Eisenhower Administration promptly abandoned in favor of giving away such remaining great dam sites as Hells Canyon. For in addition to its own value as a power-generator, Hungry Horse has added so much to the total value of the river system that, in effect, federal taxpayers and public and private power interests of the Southwest have got almost the equivalent of four Hungry Horses, for the price of one.

"This is because it smooths out the flow of the river, thus increasing the capacity of all downstream dams to generated *prime* power, the most useful kind available most of the time, rather than intermittent, low-value *dump* power, or none at all."

TARHEEL *Views*

BY WILLIAM T. CRISP

☐ In recent months I have had occasion to attend meetings of the boards of directors of several EMCs. Do you have any idea what takes place?

Often, the meeting is opened with prayer.

The roll is then called and the minutes of the last meeting are read and approved. Then comes the operating report.

This report is a thorough account of how the EMC has conducted its business during the preceding month. It shows revenue, it breaks down all expenses, and it relates many other data which, when fully analyzed by your directors, enables them to "take the financial temperature" of your EMC.

One feature of the operating report is a comparison of this year's—and this month's—figures with those experienced during the preceding year.

After the operating report has been thoroughly discussed and approved, comes the business of voting in new members and voting out those who have moved away. Usually, but not always, this results in a slight increase in the EMC's total membership.

The board then takes up new business. What this will be will vary from month to month, but here are a few examples:

- Action on recommendations of the manager. In all important matters, it is the function of the manager to recommend, of the board to approve or disapprove, and of the manager then to carry out the board's decision.
- Approval and execution of a new loan contract by which the EMC borrows additional capital from REA.
- Hearing the report of the EMC's engineers on new construction or line improvement that is needed.
- Consideration of changes in the EMC's basic service policies.

The important thing is that, in all they do, these directors keep uppermost in their minds this one objective: To render the very best electric service to everyone in the EMC's territory—at the lowest cost consistent with sound business principles.

taking stock!

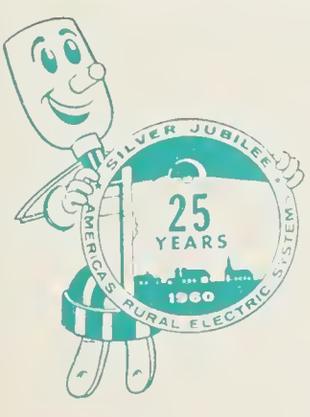
BUSINESS IS BETTER—on Main Street, and in big cities, too—since rural Americans banded together to supply themselves with low cost electric power . . .

SINCE 1935—only 25 years ago—more than sixteen billion dollars has been invested by rural electric consumers in electric appliances and equipment . . .

THIS YEAR THEY'LL SPEND another $1 billion—mostly on Main Street—to live better, electrically . . .

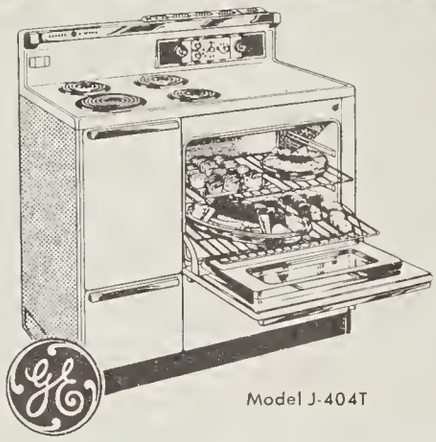
HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of city folks help build this electrical equipment. Their jobs are more secure, their pay checks fatter, because of this vast new market . . .

THAT'S WHY WE SAY . . . "Rural Electrification is Good for All America, All Americans!"



GENERAL ELECTRIC'S

GOLDEN VALUE LINE OF THE 60's



Model J-404T

40" Automatic Range
with SENSI-TEMP UNIT

- SEE-THRU OVEN
- BIG 23" OVEN
- REMOVABLE OVEN DOOR
- NO-DRIP COOKTOP
- 3 STORAGE DRAWERS

As low as $2.91* PER WEEK

After Small Dawn Payment.

The Golden Value Line of the 60's

Model WA-1050T

G-E FILTER-FLO® WASHER
with Automatic Bleach Dispenser
NEVER AGAIN BLEACH BY HAND!

As low as $3.20* PER WEEK

After Small Dawn Payment.

- 5 AUTOMATIC CYCLES
- NON-CLOGGING, MOVING FILTER
- BIG 10-LB. CAPACITY
- RINSE TEMPERATURE SELECTION
- COLD WATER WASH KEY

Straight-Line Design
DIAL-DEFROST REFRIGERATOR

Model BA-11T

- ONLY 23" WIDE
- 11-CUBIC-FOOT
- NEEDS NO DOOR CLEARANCE
- FULL-WIDTH FREEZER

$199.60*

The Golden Value Line of the 60's

THE FREEZER YOU NEVER DEFROST

Model HA-13T

G-E FROST-GUARD FREEZER
13-CU.-FT. HOLDS UP TO 438 POUNDS

As low as $3.89* PER WEEK

After Small Dawn Payment.

- FROST NEVER FORMS
- SWING-OUT BASKET
- 9-POSITION TEMPERATURE SELECTOR

Model 21C3440-1

BIG FAMILY SIZE

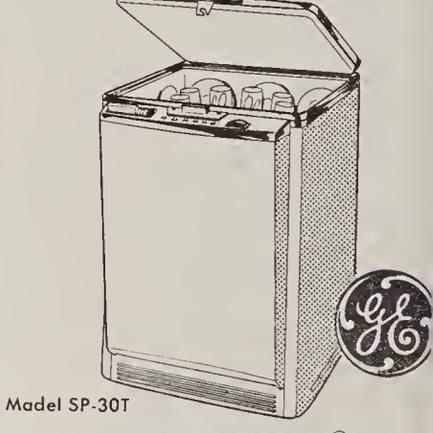
ULTRA-VISION TV

- UP FRONT CONTROLS
- FULL FIDELITY UP-FRONT SOUND
- EASE OF SERVICEABILITY WITHOUT CHASSIS REMOVAL

As low as $3.13* PER WEEK

After Small Down Payment.

The Golden Value Line of the 6



Model SP-30T

MOBILE MAID®
DISHWASHER

As low as $2.20* PER WEEK

After Small Down Payment.

- NO INSTALLATION
- FLUSHAWAY DRAIN—NO PRE-RINSIN
- ROLLS ON WHEELS
- HOLDS NEMA SERVICE FOR 12

SEE YOUR G-E DEALER

WALKER MARTIN, INC., Distributor

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